IN SHIP WILL WE FE

2-8:15-At the French Ball.
2-8:15-The Wedding Day.
THEATRE-2-8:15-The Circ
MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand EMPIRE THEATRE 2-8:20 Under the Red Robe.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Oiri from PARIS.

HOYT'S THEATRE—2-9:30—The Man from Mexico.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2-8—The Serenade.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—2-8—Gayest Manhattan,

LYCEL M THEATRE—2:10—8:30—The Mysterious Mr. Ruele.

MURICAN SQUARE GARDEN—2—8:15—Wild West.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville,
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
ST NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—5—Vaudeville.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8—Mayourneen.

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Ansinces Notices.

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New-Hork Daily Tribune.

POUNDED BY HORACE CREELSY

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—There was hot fighting between the Greeks and the Turks at Griboro and Nicopolis; no progress was made in the efforts of the Powers to mediate between the belligerents; the Turks were concentrating at Pharsalos. —

The funeral of the Duchesse d'Alençon took place in Paris. — By a railway disaster two Russian officers and nearly one hundred soldiers were killed. — The body of the Duc d'Aumale arrived in Paris from Sicily. — Tom Mann, the English labor agitator, was ordered out of France by the police. — A special royal train, having the Prince and Princess Ferdinand as passengers, had a collision with a mail train in FOREIGN.-There was hot fighting between assengers, had a collision with a mail train in ervia on Wednesday.

DOMESTIC.—The Cuban situation was discussed by the Cabinet, and the President decided to send a special message on the subject to Congress on Monday or Tuesday of next week.——President McKinley, accompanied by the Vice-President and most of the Cabinet members, arrived in Philadelphia to attend the unveiling of rived in Philadelphia to attend the unveiling of the Washington monument to-day. — The trial trip of the gunboat Nashville took place in the Sound, her average speed being 16.706 knots. — Stephen R. Mallory was elected United States Senator by the Florida Legislature. — The State Attorney-General has begun proceedings against the alloged Coal Trust under the new anti-trust laws. — Frank A. Vanderlip, of Illinois, has been selected for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. — A divorce on the ground of desertion has been granted to Mrs. Langtry by a California Judge.

CITY.—The faculty of the Consolidated Medi-cal College, formed by the University and Belle-vue schools, was chosen. — Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down in the United States Circuit Court, handed down a decision requiring the city to pay to C. C. Campbell \$818,074 32 for the infringement of a patent for fire engines. —— Edward Lauterbach, at a gathering of Republican district leaders, said his resignation as president of the Republican County Committee was irrevocable. —— Stocks were weak and lower.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, The temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 6616.

BUSINESS OR POLITICS.

flow men delight in putting on airs of susome manufacturers and merchants to say, and accasionally one varies the yarn by suggesting that we shall get to a prosperous basis "in spite of the political game." This kind of talk indicates either dense ignorance or dishonesty on the part of men who thus ignore the necessity of a radical change in legislation in order to give life to business and lift it out of the ditch into which it has been cast. Do these self-sufficient business men, with their noses in the air, desire a return to the conditions which existed eight months ago, when there was supposed to be a chance of present legislation continuing? The business man who habitually toadies to

the supposed political feeling of his customer is not a very admirable person. Does not everybody remember the New-York merchants who were ready to sacrifice the Union to their Southern trade in 1861? Happily, the Nation had and has other ide as The man who loftily suggests that if the affairs of the Nation were out of the way, if nothing were done or proposed to make seventy million Americans more prosperous, he could get more money, is pitifully unpatriotic, but is also stupid. Business cannot prosper until American citizens prosper. There can be no good times for American manufacturers, merchants, bankers or even importers until the people of this great country are placed in such condition that they can buy as largely at fair prices as they formerly did. The men who are trying to enlarge the capacity of the average American for buying really know semething about business. The so-called business man who sneers at their efforts acts as if he knew nothing.

It might be of advantage to some of these talkative business men if they could grasp the fact that there are in Congress many men of business interests far greater than their own, and of larger comprehension of business needs. When a great State selects a manufacturer or merchant or banker to cast half of its vote in the Senate, it is apt to be for the reason that the men who really do business in that State have found him a capable person. The modern habit of vilifying the Senate as a club of rich men has this drawback, that the members all appear to have made what wealth they have by their own exertions in industry. If they are able to buy out many of their critics, that is at least evidence that they know more about the actual needs of business in this country, and the straight fact is that most of them are better able to judge of the measures needed to promote the general welfare and their own interests as investors and business men also than the people who think it smart to turn up their noses at the "game of politics."

The "game of politics" is the chief business of every man who has any sense in this Nation, because the Nation governs itself. What laws should be made, what foreign relations should be established or cultivated, must affect business in every branch and the industries and wages of every citizen, and consequently the ability of every citizen to buy from every merand at the same time more disinterested business men at work in Washington trying to improve the general conduct of business in this country than can be found in most bank parlors or counting-houses. A little sense of decency might prompt other business men to refrain from treating their efforts with scant respect. They sacrifice large interests of their own and greatly increase their expenses in going to Washington, nearly all of them without hope of advancement or reward beyond the nor and thanks of their fellows, and it is but the plain truth to say that such as thus serve , utmost encouragement. It furnishes a basis for

a chance customer.

THE CHOICE OF AN ARCHITECT.

Some of the citizens who were chiefly instrumental in procuring the necessary legislation for the construction of a new Hall of Records are considerably disturbed by the discussion which the designation of Mr. J. R. Thomas as architect has occasioned. The general principle that a competition should precede the adoption of a design for an important public building is sound, we think, but rather more seems to have been made out of the memorandum of the New-York chapter of the American Institute of Architects than those who sent it to the Sinking Fund Commissioners intended. They did not mean it as a rebuke, nor as a reflection upon the professional standing of Mr. Thomas, both of which interpretations it has been made to bear. Among those who have taken most interest and been most useful in this affair the opinion prevails that the circumstances are exceptional. The one great argument in favor of the Hall of Records project has been that the present Register's office continually exposes its invaiuable contents to destruction, and that they ought to be transferred to a place of safety at the earliest possible mement. For this reason care was taken in preparing the bill which the Legislature passed to remove the obstacles which usually interfere with rapid work in the execution of public improvements. It is now feared that if the choice of an architect were rescinded and a competition held, the consequent delay, unfortunate in itself, might lead to various complications and possibly to the abandonment of the whole undertaking. It is not strange that such apprehensions should exist, for numerous attempts to replace the Register's office have failed in the past after making almost as much progress as this latest movement. It is represented also that Mr. Thomas has a

claim against the city which it is proper to satisfy in this way. His design for the municipal building which it was proposed to erect in City Hall Park several years ago was formally prorounced the best of all those submitted, and there is some reason to suppose that the terms of the competition gave him a valid contract on which he might have collected a large sum of money from the city after the Legislature had forbidder the use of the park. It is possible to push this argument too far, for the waiving of one claim 'oes not establish another; but there is little danger, in the present case, in conceding Mr. Thomas's moral right to consideration, especially in view of the fact that his excellent reputation has recently been confirmed in competition with a large number of his professional brethren. There is much force in the argument that the protest, if it can be called a protest, ought to have been made earlier, and that it is wiser, on the whole, to forego the remote chance of obtaining a better building than Mr. Thomas will put up, for the sake of avoiding the delay which a competition would now cause and the fatal complications to which it might possibly

LET BROTHERLY LOVE CONTINUE.

In the language of the late Thomas (not "Tim") Campbell, "the combat"-meaning thereby the great municipal debate-"deepens." One of the most encouraging indications of the correctness of The Tribune's view that the discussion would do good appears in the profound earnestness with which two of our esteemed contemporaries -to wit, "The New-York Sun" and "The New-York Evening Post"-have engaged in it. These two journals address constituencies of widely different mental temperament and political tendencies. If they do not reach all classes, they at least touch the extremes; and it appears quite probable, from the activity manifested by both at this early stage of the controversy, that the line of argument pursued by each will be finished and the resources of language drawn upon periority to their neighbors! "We want more by both will be exhausted long before the time formal opening of the campaign. This will be of great benefit to the average voter, who will find when the time comes that the field has been cleared of a great many extraneous and unimportant things, leaving him an unobstructed view of the situation, with nothing to bewilder his imagination or confuse the operations of his

> Nor do we consider it of ill omen that these two able and influential exponents of public opinion are somewhat at odds, and consequently exchanging language upon the question whether the municipal campaign should or should not be conducted upon "National issues." Our evening contemporary is of the opinion, in which the press of the city generally concur, that "National issues" do not properly enter into the municipal contest. This "The Sun" pronounces a "common trick" and a "childish effort." "Why is it," it asks, "that our metropolitan papers have fail-"en to so low an intellectual level? Are they "edited by bumptions boys and hysterical girls? "Does anybody really read their vapid essays?" These are home questions, and it might be well perhaps for the "metropolitan papers"-of which the editor of "The Sun" says "we look in vain "for the substance of thought or sagacity in "them, finding only intellectual slops and in-"fantile pap"-to get together and see if they can be answered without shame and self-abasement. Not that the inquiries are especially pertinent to the question under discussion, but the intensity and earnestness with which they are propounded evince such neighborly interest and profound curiosity that it seems as if something ought to be done to allay this ravenous appetite for information. The language of our contemporary is indicative of deep feeling on the subject of "National issues" for the municipal campaign, but, as we have said, we do not reckon it of ill omen. For we remember that it used similar language, and perhaps hotter, concerning the misguided Republicans who advocated the nomination of McKinley. Time-with one or two other things-has a very soothing influence on our contemporary.

> Meantime, so far as we are able to make out. "The Sun" and "The Evening Post" are at one with reference to the advisability of early nominations on the part of the Citizens Union. Replying to criticism of that body on account of what was supposed to be its intention to go ahead and make nominations, "The Sun" said: "The philosophers who are running that ma-"chine started out to nominate candidates with-"out reference to any other political machine, "and said so frankly. As they are responsible "to nobody except themselves alone, it is nobody "else's business what they do. Go ahead, boys, "put up your ticket and have your fun without "regard to the outcry of politicians." With this view "The Evening Post" appears to be in perfect agreement. "There is something altogether inexplicable," it says, "about the anxiety of "practical politicians of all parties lest the Citi-"zens Union shall make their nominations 'too "soon." "Why are they all shouting in public and private to the Citizens Union," it continues, "You babes, idiots, squabs and imbeelles, can't "'you see that if you nominate your ticket too "'soon you will ruin your movement? Why "not let them nominate it soon; the sooner the "better, and get themselves out of the way?" So, though they differ for the present, and let us hope temporarily, on the question of making the campaign on "National issues," they are in accord as to the desirability of "sooner" nom-

inations by the Citizens Union. This is of the

honorably are immeasurably more worthy of compromise. The two worked together so harhonor than the cheap people who chatter about | moniously to defeat McKinley's nomination, and the "game of politics" in the hope of pleasing then united so cordially in helping to elect him. that we look for nothing more confidently than to see them working shoulder to shoulder for the election of a non-partisan municipal ticket in

November. Meantime, we cannot sufficiently admire the graciousness with which these two exponents of public opinion regard their contemporaries. The courtesy with which "The Evening Post" treats them is proverbial. "The Sun," too, in a recent paragraph closely resembling "The Evening-Post" in the geniality of its spirit, reveals a kindly feeling toward its contemporaries, while expressing its regret that its efforts to respect them are not always successful. It says:

We try to respect our newspaper contemporaries of New-York, for they are engaged in anoble profession; we exercise all the patience a our command in the effort to rend them, we are anxious to get instruction whence oever it comes; and we always bear is mid the short comings and limitations of the human intellec even in its highes, developmen; but we crano forbear wendering why editors and writers can have the impudence to set themselves up for teachers of the people when their own minds ar menlightened, untrained to thought, and dark red with dense ignorance of the questions the; essay to treat! Are schoolboys running these newspapers? In there guybody who really take. their purifity for mature reason and reflection and wise exposition?

There may be a suggestion of something other than sweetness in this, but who that knows the kindly regard in which "The Sun" holds its contemporaries, and the gentle consideration with which it invariably treats them, can see any thing in it but a purpose to administer a tem perate rebuke with the hand of parental affect tion? It only remains to add that the hearts of all good citizens must be greatly gladdened by the indications that our two esteemed contempo raries, now apparently somewhat at variance. will be found working together for the election of a non-partisan, Good Government municipaticket in November. Let brotherly love con-

EXTERMINATION IN CUBA.

The latest phase of the Cuban question, which believed to be occupying the serious attention of the Washington Government, is attrib ntable directly to the extraordinary plan of campaign adopted by General Weyler, All inhabitants of the Island were ordered to abandon their homes, to turn over their cattle to the Spanish Army, and to repair as once to the fortified towns held by Spanish garrisons. If they did not do so, they were to be regarded as rebels. That meant that about 1,500,000 people were to be crowded h to some two dozen towns, where there was no support for them; more than 1,000,000 of them chandoning all their property and means of sustenance and becoming paupers.

The majority declined to obey, They remained on their farms, all over the island, pursuing their usual callings, and peacefully and sboriously trying to get a living from their half-ruined fields. Such, in fulfilment of his say age threat. Weyler is now treating as rebels His soldiers are free to rob, outrage and kill them wherever they find them. That is why so much is heard of the killing of "pacificos." A "pacifico" anywhere outside of a Spanish garrisen town is, by Weyler's proclamation, to be regarded as a rebel in arms. Nor is the lot of the minority, some 250,000, who obeyed the order, much, if any, better. They are crowded into the unsanitary towns, without means of sustenance. They are dependent upon the military commissariat for their daily bread, and as the commissariat is unable to provide even for the wants of the army they are left to beg or to starve, or both. It is a choice between fever and famine in the towns and the ravages of war in the fields that is offered to the Cubar

In any case such a state of affairs would de mand attention. It was little worse in Armenia a year or two ago, and the whole civilized world was profoundly stirred with pity and rage; even countries which had no citizens among the tricken. But the case of Cuba appeals with special force to the United States, partly cause of its proximity to this country and partly because hundreds of American citizens, engaged in peaceful and lawful industries in Cuba, are credibly reported to be among the objects of Weyler's persecution. It would not be a pleasant thing, nor a thing to be done lightly and hastily, for this country to interfere in Spain's domestic troubles. But it is not a pleasant thing, nor a tolerable thing, for this Nation to see its own citizens, guiltless of wrong, ex-

REVENUE FROM WOOL AND WOOLLENS

In considering what revenue the Senate Tariff bill would yield, anticipatory imports are commonly regarded as affecting the first year only. But in wool and some other articles the per turbation of markets throughout the world, caused by unprecedented American demand for some months, followed by entire cessation of that demand, is likely to be so profound that its effects may be felt for more than one year. It would not be surprising if the Australian production of weel should be materially diminished for some time. But after the using of supplies now laid in for something like a year to come manufacturers could import clothing and combing wool by paying less duties than were paid under the McKinley tariff. In 1893, 35,322,611 pounds of clothing wool averaging 18 cents in cost paid 11 cents per pound, and 5,740,629 pounds of combing wool averaging 21 cents in cost paid 12 cents per pound. If the Senate bill should pass, making the duties only 8 and 9 cents, it seems highly probable that the importations would be considerably larger than they were in 1893. Indeed, the committee would have thrown away by the reduction part of th duty obtainable, unless the importations should increase to 48,568,000 pounds of clothing and 7.654,000 pounds of combing wool. The proposed 8 cents is now 50 per cent of the foreign cost of clothing wool, which averaged 16 cents in February, and the McKinley rate was 59.63 per cent. The proposed 9 cents is also 50 per cent of the foreign cost of combing wool, which averaged 18 cents in February, but the McKin-

ley rate was 56.22 per cent. As to third-class wool entirely different effects must be expected. With an ad valorem duty of 32 per cent, the importations in the fiscal year 1803 were 125,611,283 pounds, and the average cost was then 7.6 cents. On such wool now costing less than 10 cents abroad, the proposed duty of 4 cents would average more than 50 per cent, and on the large quantity imported from China averaging now about 7 cents in cost, the duty would be nearly 60 per cent. A heavy decrease in importations would naturally result. Official returns do not show more than about 1,500,000 pounds of third-class wool costing over 10 cents. which is imported from France, Germany and other parts of Europe, but on such wool the duty of 7 cents would be relatively heavier, nearly 70 per cent, on that part which is least likely to be employed in clothing manufacture. It seems altogether probable that importations of carpet wool would be much smaller and the duty realized much less under the Senate bill than under that of the House. Taking all kinds of wool together, it seems probable that the House bill would result in smaller importations and in larger revenue than that of the Senate.

As to woollen goods, the Senate bill would undoubtedly invite somewhat larger importations. In place of the peculiar and complicated schedule of the House bill, which was eminently calculated to prevent evasion of duty by undervaluations, the Senate bill imposes much sim-

pler duties, with the unavoidable consequence that there would be greater effort to invoice goods below 40 cents and below 70 cents, and on all goods from lowest to highest to undervalue them in invoices in order to escape the heavy ad valorem rate which is substituted for the almost wholly specific rates of the House. At about 70 cents foreign cost the Senate duty would be 13 per cent lower than the House duty in ad valorem rate, and on all goods between 40 and 70 cents the ad valorem rate would be from 13 to 25 per cent lower, while on the more costly goods ranging from \$1 to \$2 the ad valorem rates would also be somewhat lower. The Senate bill retains in a measure the strong protection against shoddy or fraudulent goods of the lowest grade, by means of specific duties, but in other respects the duties range somewhat lower than those of the House. This fact, with the possibility of undervaluations which have been rendered so easy by the prevalence of consignments, and so hard to detect, would probably cause importations of woollen goods materially larger in amount than those under the McKinley tariff. In 1803 such importations were about \$37,000,000 in value, and the Senate schedule would be likely to increase the true cost of woollen goods imported above that amount, though it is not possible to judge how much of the revenue would escape through the ad valorem duties and undervaluations.

PEACE! BUT THERE IS NO PEACE.

The great Powers seem to be having no beter success in restoring peace than they had in preventing war between Greece and Turkey. *In esponse to their offer of mediation Greece has igreed to stop fighting and to place her intersis unreservedly in their bends. But Turkey douts the offer. True, they have not command ed her to cease hostilities. They have merely equested or perhaps urged her to do so. They eserve peremptory commands for smaller and less guilty States, such as Greece. But Turkey does not comply with their request, nor yield to their urging. She is still sending troops to the front, and pressing forward on the road to Athens. Any hour may bring news that Edhem Pacha has taken Domoko, as he has already taken Larissa and Pharsalos, and that the remnant of the Greeks have been forced back to old Thermopyke. Naturally, the Greeks, too, have resumed fighting. They are blockading the Gulf of Salonica and bombarding Prevesa again. and, if report be true, have occupied two or three places in Epirus. So we have the spectacle of the two belligerents continuing desultory warfare in the face of the Concert's proc lamation of an armistice

The most interesting feature of this situation is this, that Turkey is now defying the will of the Powers. The grievance of the Powers against Greece has been that she went to war when they commanded her not to do so. Thus. they say, she made herself an outlaw, and she must be punished for it. Well, we need not again discuss the question whether Greece or Turkey was the real aggressor. What is certain now is that Greece listens to the Powers when they call for an armistice, and Turkey does not. Will they reckon that Turkey thereby outlaws herself, and that she must be punished for it? Or is there saving grace in the fact that Turkey merely ignores a request while Greece disobeyed a command? Or is there one rule, an easy and a lenient one, for Turkey, and another, a hard and severe one, for Greece?

Interesting also is it to observe the more or less official suggestions put forth in Russia that Turkey may be allowed to retain Thessaly as her spoils of war, and thus practically to torce the Greek boundary back to where it was before the Treaty of Berlin. From the Russian point of view that would be quite the proper thing. For Russia can never forgive Greece for resisting the triumphant Slav march through the Balkans, and she cannot overlook the fact that as all Turkey is to be hers one day the more Turkey gets now the more she-Russia-will ge then. But what has become of the valiant declaration, so freely made a few weeks ago, that, no matter what might happen, it was inconceivenlarge her territory in Europe at the expense of a Christian Power?

The proposed British loan of \$80,000,000 to China indicates that Russian financial diplomacy is not having a walkover in that part of the

Russia cannot well oppose itself to Turkev's claim of indemnity, inasmuch as Turkey handed over a handsome indemnity to the Northern Bear not so many years ago, borrowing the money to do it with, no plastre of it yet paid back or likely to be for some time to come. The principle that the conquered must pay is the axietree on which modern warfare wheels round

It is now thought that the numerous Western airships appearing here and there in the midnight sky are intended to provide an outlet for the long-suspended activities of the Keely motor.

habits increases in those waters year by year. When the seals have all run out it may be in order to appoint a commission to study the habits of the savans so as to provide means for their preservation, though, indeed, they do not

person bitten is frightened into convulsions, and perhaps dies of his imagination, and so there are often two victims when there ought to be one at

000,000 or \$25,000,000, or any other sum which her vanquished antagonist is able to pay, will not ease her finances. It is her declaration, and is the belief of the Powers, that it has cost her as much to whip Greece as she gets out of Greece for whipping her, and that there is not even a living profit in the transaction. Meantime she owes the European countries \$800,recent victories, will now try to owe them some more. She can have no surer guarantee of their support and countenance than in owing them a lot of money.

May descends upon Britain in snow and hail and with rigors as of March or November. It gives here a blander account of itself so far, but it may be remarked incidentally that it is not

It is now thought that the New-Jersey Legislature at its coming special session will merely correct 'the mistake which is the cause of its meeting and adjourn-not even waiting to present a loving cup to the young woman whose inadvertence may raise the tax rate.

An uprising in Macedonia now would be some

league against the American protective tariff! Yet this country never goes into spasms over any tariff laws they adopt over there.

make his headquarters in cafés at a considerable distance from the field of action. This may account for the extraordinary variety and contradictoriness of the news he has gathered in and distributed during the campaign. It will record of the fact that his country has been whipped, but he may even get that wrong, de-

scribing it as only a camp rumor spread abroad by the Turks for stock-jobbing purposes.

PERSONAL.

Paderowski recently gave a benefit performance in the Gaicty Theatre, Paris, to a house sold out at high prices, for the fund for the erection of a monument to Lifolf, the composer. The receipts amounted to 14,000 francs.

The little Queen of Holland, who is paying a visit to Vienna incognito, has declined the offer of a suite of apartments in the Hofburg, the royal palace, from the Emperor. The court arriages and the "incegnito box" at the Royal Op ta House have also been placed at her disposal, and a grand court dinner is to be given her.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este, the heir to the Austrian throne, whose life has recently been de-spaired of on account of his sufferings from consumption, but whose health has recently been improved by residence in the Riviera, is now in Southern Tyrol, where his condition continues to improve, if the reports in the Vienna papers can be believed. He is able to take long excursions on foot from the Castle of Rottenstein, where he is staying.

The Rev. Dr. Teuris C. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, has been appointed one of the leaders of a movement which for its object the forming of a vast federation of various denominations, and which is expected to begin practical operations with a membership of at least 4,000,000 Christians, most of them young, or in the prime of life, and all of them pledged to exer! themselves aggressively in the advancement of the cause of Christianity.

An appeal signed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, John Redmond, M. P., and other influential friends of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, has been issued in behalf of donations to a fund to assist Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of the great Irish leader, and other needly members of the family, by freeing the Par-nell estates at Avondale from debt and other obli-

Ex-Senator Dawes, although eighty years of age, is delivering a course of historical lectures in Dart-mouth College.

Miss Mary M. Bantelme, of Chicago, whom Governor Tanner has just appointed public guardian, is the first woman in this country to hold such an office.

Mrs. Samuel Scoville, the oldest living child of Henry Ward Beecher, recalls as follows their life in Indianapolis: "My memory is best concerning the house which my father built just before we left there, and which we were destined to occupy but a few weeks or months at the most. but a few weeks or months at the most. He painted his house with his own hands, helped, I believe, by his brothers, Thomas and James. It was a short walk from the church, and when it was building we used to go up there and stay all day long, shutting up our little cottage, where our home was, pending its completion. My recollection of the church is of a big, square building, but it was doubtless greatly magnified to my childish eyes, especially when there were not many big buildings there, I imagine."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

George F. Powell, of Cornell University, who has been inspecting the orchards of Columbia County, N. Y., has discovered the San José scale on some of the trees, and he says that unless vigorous steps are taken to eradicate it the orchard interests of the Hudson Valley will be endangered.

Another addition to the store of cleverly amusing theatrical advertisements. The woman who describes herself as having been "the original Queen Victoria with the late Sir Augustus Harris" (in one of that impresario's gorgeous pantomime processions, of course) now announces that she is "disengaged for the Duamond Jubilee." Surely she ought easily to obtain an engagement somewhere for the end of June,—(Lady's Pictorial.

Mrs. Miller, a wealthy widow of Chicago, has purchased land near Crown Point, Ind., and will erect on it a clubhouse for women. No man will be allowed to enter it in any capacity.

Only Two Kinds.-Young Woman (hurrledly)-I want a novel-something popular.

Book Clerk (briskly)—Yes, miss, What sort—wicked or vapid?—(New-York Weekly.

The Editor of "The Blue Mountain (Miss.) Breeze" thus takes the public into his confidence: "We were absent one day this week, and one of our kind neighbors. Mrs. Graves, took our better half in charge and dined her most royally, for which she, the wife, demands we shall doff our sunshade. So here goes! All the way from Florida; that is where those early vegetables and fruits came from that were received this week by Mrs. S. A. Godwin and Mr. Daniel. Beans, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, okra, squash, green pepper, tomato and guava and other fruits. The editor got a nice trent out of the lot, thanks to Mrs. Godwin for them. We fear, however, that our wife, who is an enthuslastic gardener, will be wanting us to move to Florida. We prefer staying right here for a few years longer."

Life.—"I suppose she expects to save her life by earning to swim?" "Well, I heard her say she was just dying to have a swimming suit."

Life remains the subtlest of all mysteries, always barring the lö-cent ice-cream soda.—(Detroit Jour-nal.

do anything to make a sale. He is learned (in his mind), and great in his use of Latin. He was talking to the widow Smeed about her boy. "How much Henry reminds me of his poor, dear father,

A Brutal Proceeding.—"Well, old man, I guess better go home. My wife will raise a holy row, ever better go nome. My wife will raise a noy row, even as it is."
"Why den't you do as I do, when you find you have stayed out too late?"
"What do you do?"
"I just keep on staying out, until I know she is scared and will be overjoyed to see me."—(Indian-

apolis Journal.

A Georgia paper says: "A girl in this place says her mother has promised to give her \$1,000 if she will get married and keep quiet about the whole affers to give \$500 of the amount to the man who will

Wister-They say the boy is father of the man. Lobkins-That's right. You know that Griggs never opens his mouth but he puts his foot in it? Well, hundreds of times when he was a baby I've seen him doing the same thing.—(Boston Tran-

An English religious paper says: "We may re-call the anecdote of the Highland chieftain who on his deathbed was asked by the minister to forgive an inveterate enemy. 'Vengeance is mine, saith in support of his argument. 'Yes, to be sure,' said mortal. Well,' he added, 'I forgive him. But'turning to his son-'de'il take you, Donald, if you

> Politicians sundry Leave for Washington Monday, Get there Tuesday, See Mark Wednesday, Get turned down Thursday, Get turned down Thursday, Start back Friday, Reach home Saturday, Swear all of Sunday— And that is the end Of politicians sundry

In Venice not long ago a lottery drawing gave rise to the opening of coffins in order that the of a lucky number might be detected in the eye or on the lips of the corpse. Shrouds dusty and covered with mould were examined for traces of writing that might lead to the sought-for knowledge, and new-born infants were closely inspected for birthmarks that would reveal the secret, while it is said that ladies of birth and education wore their dresses with the insides turned out, in order to propiliate the god of the wheel. In Naples a begging monk was fallen on by two footpads, who insisted that he should tell them the lucky number, and on his assurance that he was not able to do so they beat him so severely that he afterward died in a hospital. These expedients to steal the secret of Fortune display so much ingenuity that would seem as if their practitioners might without much trouble make more money in other ways.

"I make whiskey," said the moonshiner, "to make shoes for my little children." The Judge seemed touched, for he had children of

his own.
"I sympathize with you," he said, "and I am going to send you to the Ohio Penitentiary, where you can follow the shee business for two years."—(Atlanta Constitution. The Tennessee anti-cigarette law prohibits the

sale or manufacture of cigarettes in the State. It also prohibits the importation of cigarettes from

No Longer Homelike.—"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "I'm gointer be good."
"What fur?"
"'Cause I'm afraid o' goin' ter jail."
"Why, dat's a nice, restful place."
"It uster be. But look what's happenin'. Dey're talkin' about sendin' brokers an' capitalists dere. If dat happens dey'll send hotel clerks ter keep 'em good-natured when dey gits ter kickin' about deir rooms, an' dere'll be beliboys rushin' around wit pitchers of ice water, an' company an' customers comin' in hacks, dat dere'll be no livin' dere. I'd almost as sooon work meself as ter see so many people kep' hustlin'."—(Washington Ster,

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

Washington, May 16 A NEW TARIFF STATEMENT .- The revised and corrected comparative statement prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics for the Finance Comwas issued to-day. It contains much valuable information, but is necessarily incomplete in several important particulars where data were miss-ing, either for a comparison between Dingley bill ra es and those proposed by the Finance Committee, er for estimates of revenue on the basis of last year's importations. The lack of such data also year's importations. The lack of such data also made it impossible to furnish a recapitulation showing the estimated amount of revenue under each of the dutiable schedules from the Dingley bill and the proposed bill respectively. The work of revision and correction on the comparative statement might easily have been done more thoroughly and satisfactorily. Data are given which made it practicable to fill many spaces that have been left blank, and in some cases blunders remain uncorrected. For example, in Paragraph 80 the proposed Senate rate on ground sumae reads "2-10 cent per ton," which is a palpable error that anybody will detect and correct for himself, but it begets or suggests a suspicion that other errors exist which it may not be so easy to detect or correct.

WHAT SOME KENTUCKIANS WANT.-Blue

Grass pilgrims from Kentucky are to be seen at turn in Washington nowadays. It is said they came up without any delay on the first train following that which brought the new Senator, Mr. Deboe, to the scene of his duties. Among the number is Brutus Clay, son of Cassius M. Clay, who was Minister at St. Petersburg. He also aspires to diplomatic honors, and desires to be appointed Minister to Switzerland. D. J. Burchitt would like to be appointed Minister to Bolivia. Though full diplomatic posts, both Switzerland and Bolivia are fourth-class missions, the salary of the former being \$7,500, and of the latter \$5,000 a year. The expense of living in these countries, however, is comparatively small, and there are few social demands. Leslie Coombs, another Blue Grass pilgrim, wants to be United States Marshal, "there are others," two dozen at least, who want the same place. John Yerkes would like to be Collector of the VIIIth District. So far harmony prevails, though, of course, disappointment must come sconer or later, and some will go ment must come sconer of later, and some will go home sadder, if not wiscr men. In the mean time, while properly ambitious to serve their country either at home or acroad, they vary the work of office-seeking by social life and story-telling. One of the storier is a little episode in which "Sam" Morningstar, of Louisville, is the central figure. Mr. Morningstar last year appeared in Washington just at the time when campaign feeling washigh and partisans of the opposing candidates were throwing their hottest shot. Though a Democrat. Mr. Morningstar desilies party discussions, high and partisans of the opposing candidates were throwing their hottest shot. Though a Democrat, Mr. Morningstar distiles party discussions, and his nature taxes in single gold standard men, free sliverites and all who lay claim to the name of Democracy. With the "late Senator Hill," Mr. Morningstar is always proud to say: "I am a Democrat." Naturally, his visit to Washington would not be complete without a call on President Cleveland, and taking some advantage of one of the public receptions in the East Room, Mr. Morningstar slipped niong the line, ahead of prior comers, made a wild dash at Mr. Cleveland, grasping both his hands and exclaiming in enthusiastic tones that rung from one end of the big East Room to the other:
"Mr. President, I've come to tell you that the "Mr. President, I've come to tell you that the

boys in the trenches are with you-with you, sir, and with Billy Bryan—the two noblest Democrats since the days of Andrew Jackson."

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON ON THE WHEEL-Representative Cannon, of Illinois, passed his sixty first birt iday on the trace month Unlike many of his colleagues Mr. Cannon really looks older. Partly for this reason, and partly because he has been in the House nearly twenty-four years, he is member, however, is active, and apparently he means to renew his youth if the bicycle will do it. "Uncle Joe" has a fine wheel, and he is as enthusi-astic over it as a boy, and no cyclist in Congress is more expert in riding to and from the Capitol. Heretofore he has patronized the streetcars, but cable and electric both are too slow for him now. Mr. Cannon has not yet taken to golf trousers, with long stockings turned over just below the knee, but he fastens his everylay trousers about the ankles, so they will not get tangled in the chain, giving the appearance of having tucked them in his boots before going out to plough. "Incle Joe" trundles his wheel, either on or off, like an expert, but he has not yet attempted to ride down the west steps of the Capitol, which is regarded as even a more dangerous feat than that performed by General Putnam when he escaped from the British solders. But Mr. Cannon can smoke a clear when riding into the very teeth of the wind, and all the time appear as though he enjoyed both the cigar and the bicycle. He says privately, however, that "It is not so 'tarnal easy as it looks to be." is more expert in riding to and from the Capitol.

DAMAGE TO THE CAPITOL.-The heavy rain storm yesterday forethly demonstrated that the roof of the Capitol is sorely in need of repair. There were leaks in half a dozen places. In the rotunda two of the frescoes—the "Landing of Columbus" and the "Burial of De Soto in the Mississippi"-were damaged by a stream of dirty water, and several of the historic paintings were threatened, the water dripping from the roof through a crevice dangerously near them. In the House there was a leak almost directly over the Speaker's chair. Mr. Reed's attention was directed to the leakage before he called the House to order, and he gave orders to have it stopped if possible. But the water continued to drip until after the House had adjourned. Another leak started on the west side of the House wing, almost directly over the fresco covering some twenty-five square feet of the wall, entitled "Westward the Course of Emptre Takes Its Way." The water literally flooded the floor within a few feet of this beautiful work of art, and an attendant was stationed there to mop it up as it fell to avoid any danger of damaging the painting. The leakage through the roof is no doubt caused by decay.

Van Alpen, delegate from South Africa to the Universal Postal Congress, is the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal. Mr. Van Alpen has the physique of the typical Boer, and is a figure to be looked at twice in a crowd. Like many of the dele-gates, he is most impressed by American railways.

"While I have not been here long enough to

study the customs and people, many things have come under my observation which have impressed me most favorably," he said. "The railway trains are magnificent. There is nothing like them on the other side. It is a pleasure to travel over here. The review of the Knights Templar a few days The review of the Knights Templar a few days ago was the grandest Masonic display I ever saw. I am a Mason, and I enjoyed it all the more. In regard to the Transvaal, there will be no trouble there. The Utitanders, who are dissatisfied with the rate of taxation, would be just as dissatisfied under the system in England. We have in our standing army scarcely four hundred men, but the citizens are ever ready to defend their country. They are what you call minute-men. An alarm is given, the burgher saddles his horse, takes his rifle, and is away. The South African republic is a permanent institution."

STATESMEN THEN AND NOW-A North Care lina man, A. A. Campbell, who has not been in Washington for thirty-seven years, went up to the Capitol the other day, and then had this to say about the statesmen there:

"Thirty-seven years ago this month I was it in the Senate. I cannot help but draw contrasts betwen the men who made up both branches of Congress then and the Senators and Representatives of to-day. From my point of view the comparison is altogether in favor of the statesmen of the earlier period. It seems to me that our Senators and Representatives, particularly Senators, are too far away from the people in their feelings and mode of life. Some Senators are as hard to get a word with as though they were royalty itself."

COLORADO MINING PROSPERITY .- W. W. Conner, of Colorado, a miner of long experience about the mines out there. Said Mr. Conner:

"The output of the Cripple Creek gold mines for the first four months of this year was about seventy thousand tons, with an average value of \$50 a ton, or \$3,500,000. During the same period of last year the Cripple Creek product only reached \$1,875,000, so you see the increase over last year has been enormous. It looks, too, as though Leadville would soon show the same percentage of increase over last year's output. The extraction works which treat the low-grade Cripple Creek ores are crowded to the utmost, with many thousands of tons of ore in their yards and on side tracks, so that they have declined to receive fresh accumulations until relieved of their present burden. Leadville, first and lest, has produced of gold, silver and lead over \$200,000,000 in value. In its early history it was claimed by many that it would be a short-lived camp, as the ores were found in the sedimentary rocks. Again, when silver prices tumbled to nothing, the despairing prophets said the town was done for. But to-day Leadville is producing above one thousand tons a day, and is opening up new ore bodies all the time, especially in the gold belt. Aliogether, the condition of mining in Colorado is highly satisfactory, and the business has hardly yet passed its infancy." treat the low-grade Cripple Creek ores are crowded

FAIR CHANCE IN LIBERIA.-Charles Hall

says of that country:

A great many sensational stories have been told by people who have gone into Liberia, but in is a chance for industrious and worthy men to succeed in Liberia and acquire property by the same effort that would be necessary to accomplish anything in the United States. Men who go to Liberia expecting to get the without work are doomed to disappointment. The essentials of success are the same in all countries. The Government of Liberia is well administered, and the population as a whole is prosperous and contented.